

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME II.—NO. 8.

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## IRISH NATION.

**Dr. Sigerson's Dublin Lecture on the Lost Mission of the Gael.**

**Chivalry Was a Distinguishing Characteristic of the Irish of Ancient Times.**

**The Motives Which Moved the Celtic Races Against the Romans.**

**SAVIOR OF THE FREEDOM OF BRITAIN**

Recently in the hall of the Catholic Club, Dublin, an able lecture on the "Lost Mission of the Irish Nation" was delivered by Dr. Sigerson, who is one of the most intellectual men of the Irish metropolis. Rev. Father Delany presided and there was a large attendance.

In the course of his remarks the lecturer referred to the development of nations, and said the simplest group, the family, did not suffice; it required that numerous lesser groups should co-operate, and this great complex group was a nation. In pagan times the interests of the Irish were not limited to the material world, but they beheld words beyond full of beauty and delicacy. When Christianity came it came to a cultured people, and in a short time the island was aflame with it. The spiritual energy of the Irish of those days is proved by the hosts of Christian emissaries which the island sent forth all over Europe, and whose names were cherished with reverence to this day on the Continent. When we considered the vast continents that had since these days been opened up, and the part which the Irish played in them, the answer to the question, "Has the nation preserved this great quickening faculty still, or was it gone?" must be, "No, the nation has been faithful and has not failed." Chivalry was unquestionably a distinguishing characteristic of the ancient race. Strabo wrote emphatically as to the warlike qualities of the Celtic race. The description was fair, though imperfect, and applied sufficiently to the ancestors of those gallant Irish soldiers of whom Sir Walter Scott sang, "They moved to death with military glee." Certainly as a race they delighted in chivalrous warfare, disdaining whatever they deemed unfair or mean. In our old heroic romances innumerable examples may be found, the perusal of which should tend to exalt the ideals of generations. The record of their prowess does not depend only on native writers, for they knew from foreign sources that the Irish armies invaded Gaul, that they brought over thousands of captives, that they waged valorous war against the Roman legions in Caledonia, that Britain wept when the sea foamed beneath Agricola's boast of what he could do, since he did not even attempt to invade Ireland. At that time, indeed, the Irish Gael were more than willing to meet him half way, as he discovered in Scotland, whither their armies had gone to the succor of their colonies and the assistance of their allies. The most renowned of the Caledonian chiefs was one called in Latin Galgach, a name confessedly Celtic and very Irish, seeing that Doire Calgach was of old the name of that Ulster city which changed its name to Doire Columcille. The oration which the Latin author ascribes to Calgach expressed, no doubt, the very sentiments of the Gaels in their strife against Roman domination, and the fact that such a speech should be composed for him indicated that the Romans found the Celts of these islands as expert in eloquence as those of the Gaul. It also showed that the Roman could do justice to the motives of an enemy. The address, indeed, resembled that of Bruce to his army, and Burns probably found the idea of this poem in the speech of Calgach. "When I consider the motives which have roused us to this war," exclaimed Calgach, "when I reflect on the need that calls for our staunchest vigor, I expect all that is great and noble from that union of feelings which pervades us. From this day I date the freedom of Britain. We are the men who never crouched in bondage. Beyond this there is no land where liberty can find a refuge. Even the sea is shut against us, while the Roman fleet is hovering on the coast. To draw the sword in the cause of freedom is the true glory of the brave, and in our condition cowardice itself would throw away the scabbard. \* \* \* Are the nations rich, Roman avarice is their enemy. Are they poor, Roman ambition lords it over them. To rob, to ravage and to murder, in their imposing language, are the arts of civilization. When they have made a desert they call it peace." This speech, composed by a generous foe, was designed to show the motives which moved the Celtic races against the Romans, and demonstrates their unconquerable spirit, their virile courage and their union of sentiment. Strange as it might now seem, paradoxical even, it is yet true that, in those early ages, the Irish nation was looked to by freeborn Britons as their protector, and proved itself the savior of the freedom of Britain by assisting to expel the Romans. Had that martial and chivalric spirit which animated our nation in former times disappeared with the generations who exemplified it then? If there could

be such an assertion—but there was none—how convincing would be the contradiction given by the great nations of Russia, Austria, Spain and France, where the exiled Irish and their noble descendants upheld the honor of their adopted lands and the memory of their forefathers with heroic fidelity.

In pagan times men of learning held the foremost rank in Ireland, next to the monarch; their wands conferred protection and sanctuary. When the Christian church emerging from catacombs began to raise its voice in hymns of praise, the gift of song came into the Western church from the Celts. St. Ambrose was born in Gaul, St. Hilary was himself a Gaul, and when the first Council of the church met in Rome to decide what books should be approved and what rejected, one work which met with the highest commendation—which almost every year since has been republished in new editions—was the "Carmen Paschale," the Easter Song, by Sedulius, an Irish bard (appliance). Most of the nations of Europe had been proud to produce this poem, which is the first epic of Christendom, but Ireland had been silent. So great was the enthusiasm for learning, so high was the honor of literature, that the Irish university counted their students by thousands. Their renown spread over Europe, and called visitors to their halls from all the adjoining kingdoms. Norsemen and Saxons and Gauls had streets named after them in Irish university towns; Romans came, and even Greeks, for Ireland, in the words of faithful witnesses, was "New Rome," the "School of the West." In no place, at no period, was there shown such intense zeal for the cultivation of letters, nor had the world ever witnessed such magnificent hospitality as that lavished on foreign students by the Irish nation. On the evidence of that great Saxon, the Venerable Bede, they learned that Ireland received all comers with a liberal welcome and hospitably entertained them, giving them books to read—when books were rare and precious—instruction in every art and science then known, and all gratuitously (appliance). It was a great claim, but it was admitted. In that glorious period Irish authors helped to save classic letters from degradation, and did more—they laid the deep and strong foundations of modern literature. They gave of their higher culture and elaborated methods to the Norse, to the Anglo-Saxon, to the Germans, to the French, and to the Spaniards, directly or indirectly. They taught the new nations the systems of verse and music of rhyme and non-rhymed lines, on which all later poetry has been fashioned. Beyond the classic world they created new realms of heroic romance, imaginative fiction, aerial visions of other states, mystic dreams, and humorous tales which inspired or influenced much of the great intellectual efforts of other and later men. It was an undeniable fact that ancient Ireland was the mother of literature (appliance). Was Ireland now faithful to the great mission bequeathed her in illustrious heritage? No doubt, storm after storm has swept over Ireland, wrecked its universities, destroyed its great schools, and at last, for a time, swept over the land like a simoon, burying all education under a Sahara of sterile sand. But the nation outlived it all, and in the very worst time of the tempest it created a constellation of colleges abroad. Had the nation then fallen away from its strong enthusiasm and high ideals? No doubt, in the last half century, much had been accomplished, and ruins had grown again into schools and colleges, but were the people inspired by the same intense zeal as of old? Let them take a test and apply it. Look at the publishers' lists, and see what multitudes of volumes are poured forth, and how few of these come from Irish authors and how fewer still were produced by Irish publishers. The result was one that should cause a painful humiliation in the heart of any one who holds the honors of his nation dear. That was an exceptional and an eminent mission which enabled and inspired the ancient nation of Ireland to become a mother of literature. His fear was that this may be a lapsed and lost mission if the people be not awakened to the presence and effect of a paralyzing apathy. But in order that their nation might advance, it must perceive its failings and its fault; it must put aside the false standards under which glazing gawds and gilded vulgarity were set before refined metal, and mercenary materialism preferred to the expressions of spiritual and mental life (appliance).

## ELOQUENT PANEGYRIC.

**Large Audiences Will Hear Father Rock's Discourse on Ireland.**

The sale of tickets for the lecture to be delivered by Rev. Father Rock, of the Cathedral, at St. Augustine's church, Jeffersonville, under the auspices of Division I of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of that city, on the evening of March 17, has already attained large proportions, and the indications are that a fine audience will enjoy a rare treat. The press and the public of other cities where the reverend gentleman has delivered his famous lecture on St. Patrick and Ireland have been loud in praise of it. His selection for the present occasion was a happy one, and a large number of Louisvilleans, many of whom have heard him before, have declared their intention of being present.

## GREAT PIANO SALE.

Those of our readers who contemplate the purchase of a piano should call upon the well known firm of D. H. Baldwin & Co. before buying. The house is reliable and is offering some real bargains.

## MEMORIES.

**The Return of the American Voyagers to the Grave of Wolfe Tone.**

**Their Charge Buried Near the Remains of the Great Daniel O'Connell.**

**But Few Remain of the Devoted Band Who Made the Bodentown Trip.**

**JEREMIAH KAVANAGH LIVES HERE.**

Below is given the fourth and last chapter in Mr. Michael Cavanagh's series of stories of his visit with other Irish-Americans to the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone. One of the principals, Mr. Jeremiah Kavanagh, still resides in this city, honored and respected by his fellow-countrymen:

"God rest them all! the good and brave, though far apart their bodies lie— In Irish earth or foreign grave, Their souls commingle in the sky!"

Having accomplished the object of our visit to Bodentown we returned to Sallins, where, finding we had some time to spare before the arrival of the train for Dublin, we spent a most agreeable hour in the society of the warm-hearted family of our new-made friend John Magrath. The object of our visit naturally formed the chief topic of conversation. One of the party recited "Tone's Grave" and our host, in the warmth of his enthusiasm, proffered me the generous privilege of a grave beside the hero, provided I died in Ireland and wished to be buried there, "for," said he, "our family burial place is close beside Wolfe Tone's, and no one shall come between him and you, if you wish it and I survive you!"

I thanked him for the kind offer, which I nevertheless, felt compelled to decline; because, in the first place, I was not ambitious of a distinction I did not merit, and secondly, if I had a choice, I'd prefer to take my last sleep beside her in whose arms I had my first!

As we were about taking leave of this genial family our host presented us with a fine hare, which had been caught the previous day on the lands of Bodentown, requesting that as we could not remain to eat it with him, we should accept it.

My Californian namesake acknowledged the gift in an appropriate speech, which I supplemented by observing that, as I did not expect to participate in the prospective feast (for the reason that I would leave Dublin before it came off), I would, then and there, secure my share of the token of friendship, and, suiting the action to the word, I appropriated the "scout."

On our return to Sallins station we found the 'sargent' still on the look-out. He evidently was expecting us, for, while we awaited the arrival of the train, he sauntered up to me and opened a conversation. He soon assumed a confidential tone, and with a charming frankness, told me that he "knew who we were and where we were going on our arrival in the morning;" that in fact "all the movements of our party were known since we landed at Queenstown," with more to the same purport.

I presumed he intended to impress me with a salutary awe of the omniscient whose fitting representative he was. But if so the attempt was a failure, for in the language of the immortal Backwoods Bard:

"I wasn't born in a thicket, To be scared by a cricket,"

or, to express it in plain prose, "I knew the likes of him of old"—for I was brought up in a place where "peckers" were "little liked and less feared;" and knowing that nothing so confounds those crooked-minded scoundrels as speaking the plain truth—with a frankness as confiding as his own, I told him that "we anticipated such attentions from Her Majesty's representatives during our stay in Ireland; we looked upon them as due to the position we occupied, and therefore, as a matter of course, regarded them with the utmost indifference!"

Though rather surprised with the earnestness of my reply, he returned to the charge, and in an off-hand sort of way inquired "how long we purported remaining in Ireland?" I replied that, that was uncertain just then; that under certain not improbable contingencies some of us might be induced to remain there altogether, while others might find it necessary to recross the Atlantic on important business!"

The arrival of the train terminated our interesting confab, and we parted with mutual expressions of good will—but with some mental reservations on both sides.

On our return to Dublin we took a car and proceeded to Glasnevin cemetery to view the spot wherein our charge was to be laid at rest on the morrow. We found the grave already prepared, in close proximity to that of Anne Devlin, Robert Emmet's heroic servant, and within the shadow of the modern "Round Tower" that rises above the remains of O'Connell. We ascended the latter structure, and from its lofty summit enjoyed a splendid panoramic view of Dublin and its environs, thus appropriately terminating the experiences of this eventful day.

In the years which have since gone down "the stream of time" have passed into the illimitable "ocean of eternity" many of the men whose memories are

most closely associated with my reminiscences of that delightful day.

Widely separated lie their graves who stood so united in heart and purpose by that lonely tomb in Bodentown. Of all the little band who so lovingly conveyed their brother exile to his Irish grave but one experienced the same devoted attention. Captain Frank Wepley—after more than a twelvemonth's probationary slumber in the red Virginia field where his battle comrades laid him—was, through the "love stronger than death" of his true-souled Irish wife, accorded the oft-expressed wish of his heart "Among his own to rest."

He sleeps with his fathers in his native Skibbereen—where six years later were laid the remains of his gallant and well beloved friend and Penian brother, Major Dennis J. Downing. Col. Doheny and Philip O'Reilly slumber in Calvary cemetery, Long Island. Col. Smith sleeps in San Francisco and John T. Mahony in Philadelphia. Born within a few miles of one another, "By the pleasant waters of the River Lee,"

the breadth of a continent divides their graves. My dear friend, Father John Tracy, with a happier fate than any, died while on a visit to the home of his boyhood, and is blessed with a grave in front of the altar where he served mass years before, and where the prayers of his people are sure to be perpetually offered up for his pure spirit's eternal repose.

## MICHAEL MURPHY.

**Back From Ireland and Will Again Enter the Grocery Business.**

Michael Murphy, one of the best known Irish-American citizens, who last year left this city to make a tour through Ireland returned, recently, and reports a most enjoyable trip. He will engage in the grocery business at Seventeenth and Portland avenue, where he will have a first-class store.

Mr. Murphy was for a number of years located at Eleventh and Rowan streets, and his host of friends will welcome him back into the business world. His house, when completed, will be a handsome one, with an annex where a drop of the real article can be had.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

**Details Nearly Completed for the Approaching Celebration.**

The committee having in charge the St. Patrick's day celebration at Hibernian Hall met Sunday afternoon with all the members present. The arrangements are nearly all completed, and thus far include what promises to be a most pleasing musical and literary entertainment, to be followed by refreshments and dancing. There will be another meeting of the committee tomorrow afternoon.

The tickets are now out, and members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are entitled to a limited number free of charge, which they can procure at the meetings of their divisions during the next two weeks.

## SACRED HEART MISSION.

**Fathers Finnegan and Mulconry Will Be Here For Two Weeks.**

Beginning Sunday morning, March 5, a two weeks' mission will be given at the Sacred Heart church, Seventeenth and Broadway, by the distinguished Jesuit missionaries, Rev. Fathers Finnegan and Mulconry. As it is many years since there was a mission in this church the people are delighted. Services will be held every day, both morning and evening, and Catholics and non-Catholics are cordially invited to attend.

The night services of the first week will be for women only, and those of the second for men only. The two Jesuit fathers are most able and eloquent pulpit orators, and the church will be taxed to its utmost to accommodate those who will want to hear them.

## AUDIENCE WELL PLEASED.

The play of "Cartouche the Robber" was given an excellent rendition at Music Hall last Wednesday evening, and the young ladies and gentlemen taking part showed ability of a marked character. Much praise is due to Joseph Hill for the excellent work done. The Misses Hoertz and Niehoff were the recipients of handsome floral offerings from appreciative friends, who were greatly pleased with their intelligent rendition of their parts. Messrs. Thomas Clues, James Carroll, Louis Steure, Thomas Kennedy and Tom Hamilton shared honors with Mr. Hill, while the work of the other members of the company was warmly applauded. Mr. John McCrooklin convulsed the audience with his vocal selections, and had to respond to several encores. When the disadvantages under which the young people labored, owing to the lack of stage effects and scenery, are taken into consideration, the performance may be declared all that the public had reason to expect, and many hope to see it repeated under more favorable circumstances. The audience was a large and appreciative one, and a handsome sum was realized for the benefit of the colored church at Fourteenth and Broadway.

Call and see our rayon portraits.

## PATRIOTIC.

**Dramatic Social Club Gives a Washington Supper and Smoker.**

**The Memory of the Father of Our Country Happily Celebrated.**

**Brief But Eloquent Addresses Delivered Amidst Great Enthusiasm.**

**THE GUESTS ROYALLY ENTERTAINED**

Indirectly connected with St. Vincent's church on Shelby street is an organization called the Washington Social Dramatic Club, composed of the leading young Germans of that locality. Last Monday evening they commemorated the memory of Washington by giving an oyster supper, followed by a smoker, which proved to be one of the most enjoyable affairs that have taken place this season. The objects of the club are moral and social improvement and to act as an auxiliary in St. Vincent's charitable works.

The hall of the club house was handsomely decorated in the national colors, with tables formed in the shape of a horseshoe, at the head of which was a large picture of George Washington very tastefully draped. Nearly one hundred sat down to the tables, which were presided over in a most pleasing manner by Mr. A. J. Domeck, who also acted as toastmaster.

Rev. Father Heissing was introduced and welcomed the members and their guests in a few well chosen words, and during his remarks he commended all to be good patriots and good Christians, saying true Christians make the best patriots, after which an elegant oyster supper was served and heartily enjoyed by all.

On the right of Toastmaster Domeck were seated President Ben Beckman and William M. Higgins, with Councilman Edward Reiss and Frank Goss. While the tables were being cleared, the assembly was entertained by the Diamond Quartet, composed of Joe Frick, Henry Schulten, Wade Selvaage and Louis Doll, who during the evening sang many pleasing selections, which were warmly encored. After cigars and pipes tied with the national colors had been passed to all, Toastmaster Domeck made the opening address, in which he eulogized Washington and related what he had done. He paid a glowing tribute to the stars and stripes, and in closing his happy remarks urged his hearers to follow patriotically the example set for them by the father of their country. He was frequently applauded.

President Ben Beckman responded to the toast on the organization, with the result that a large increase in the membership will be looked for.

"Our Municipality" was responded to by Councilman Edward J. Reiss. His address was one of the best of the evening, and he complimented the city on having such organizations as the Washington Social Dramatic Club. Never before was he heard to better advantage and his remarks received close attention.

William Dennis had for his subject "Social Club Benefits," which he handled in a very satisfactory manner, pointing out the many advantages to be derived from membership and inviting all to join.

"Labor and Kindred Organizations" was the subject assigned William M. Higgins, of the Kentucky Irish American, who created considerable surprise and merriment when he commenced his talk in German.

"Germans in America" were paid a handsome tribute by John G. Metzger, who contrasted the existing conditions in this country and the fatherland. He told of Heinrich Hudson and his career, and related how the old women of the Catskills told the story of Hudson and his men playing nine-pins in the mountains when it thundered. His peroration and "God bless old Germany" evoked great applause.

Charles A. Fisher discoursed on "Expansion," presenting an able and studied argument that created a decided impression. Mr. Fisher is a finished orator as well as writer, and at the close of his remarks was accorded an ovation.

The last toast, "Germanantown As She Is," was assigned to Frank Hulsman, who related many funny incidents that had happened there and furnished considerable amusement.

Others called on for impromptu remarks were Henry Reiss, who told of the warm reception Washington gave England, saying that we should follow Washington's advice and avoid foreign entanglements and give the recently captured islands their freedom.

Frank Goss was the recipient of an ovation when he was called upon, and Frank Hoffman convulsed his hearers with a story on the Goss ball club.

Short talks were also made by John Breckman, Mike McKenzie and Henry Breckman, and John Weiss made a hit by telling of the past of Germanantown and why he moved.

Theo. Scherzinger sang a song that was well received, and Joe Frick rendered a pleasing guitar solo. Frank Hoffman sang a comic song and

done much to contribute to the pleasure of the occasion. The club and guests joined in singing: "While We Sit Happily Together," and at midnight the celebration came to a close, those present voting Mr. Domeck and the club capital entertainers. The officers of the club are as follows:

President, Ben Beckman. Vice-President, Ben Schipper. Secretary, Ben Mueller. Treasurer, John Schrecker. Director, William Dennis. In addition to those mentioned in the foregoing there were present: Fred Kunder, John Schertzer, George Schoen, Joseph Nieman, John Weiss, Fred Krebs, George Wibbels, Mike Hennessy, Frank Stein, Rufus Harrington, John Smith, Joe Hilsman, W. Able, B. Mueller, M. Strubel, B. Klefot, H. Strubel, B. Shipper, W. Nussbaum, M. Goss, F. Klump, J. Huber, F. Mueller, F. Bronger, C. Huber, H. Becker and others.

## THOMAS A. WALSH.

**The Prominent Attorney Recognized For Poetical Ability.**

The following compliment from the pen of Miss Anna Minogue is as deserved as it is true. Mr. Walsh has contributed to our columns, and in succeeding numbers we will give place to a number of his meritorious productions:

Thomas A. Walsh, the poet-lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Connorsville, Ind., December 14th, 1859. His parents having removed three years later from that town to their farm in the White Water Valley, the boy grew up amid surroundings as ideally beautiful as any he, in his later years, has described with a pen poetically true. At the early age of six years he entered on his pursuit of knowledge at the near country school, doubtless one of the dear old "district" schools which are so rapidly disappearing, giving place to modern buildings with all modern improvements. They have now a patented desk-and-seat combination, accommodating only two pupils, in place of the old desks of heavy wood, defaced by many a penknife and overturned bottle of ink, and long benches where five youthful aspirants for knowledge found place, and where seven or eight could be crowded on when the winter time brought in an influx of farmer boys. There are frosted panes in the windows to shut out the view of wooded hill and silvery creek from the dreamy-eyed children, and the ventilation is effected according to fixed methods, which makes impossible the distracting sight and sound of the cardinal and mocking birds. Perhaps the rising generation of country children will be more learned in book lore than their elder sisters and brothers, but they will have missed something from their lives past the power of science to bestow. We can imagine with what reluctance the boy of whom, from childhood, it may well be said, "The stars and sunlight of his nights and days moved over him in dreams," quitted the country school for the one in the town in Connorsville. On completing its course he went to St. Meinrad's College, afterward to St. Mary's College, returning at the close of two years spent in the celebrated Kentucky institution of learning to St. Meinrad's, from which he was graduated with honors. During his years at St. Mary's he was put in charge of the college paper, The Sentinel, and in its columns his first poetical efforts saw the light; but assuming them to be only those effusions which are as natural to romantic youth as measles and chickenpox are to him at an early age, when Mr. Walsh entered the arena of life the Muse and he appeared to part company. Having determined on the profession of law, he went to Louisville and began his studies under the eminent Judge Fox, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar.

In his work at the bar Mr. Walsh has been most successful, and is today one of the foremost lawyers of the old Kentucky city, renowned as it is, and has ever been, for the genius of the men who have adorned its legal profession. It almost naturally follows that a lawyer in Kentucky is more or less a politician, and Mr. Walsh is not an exception to the rule. A Democrat of course, he is an ardent supporter of the good old party, and during political campaign times, is active as worker and speaker in the interest of his candidates. His politics, however, are of that pure type which works for sake of conviction, not seeking selfish ends and emoluments. He has never presented himself as candidate for office for which he is fitted by natural abilities and to which his appointment would be but the just reward such a usefulness party supporter should receive. That this may be said of Mr. Walsh is certainly creditable, and it further illustrates what manner of a man he is when it may be added that he is more concerned in securing places of honor for deserving friends than for himself.

To reach the place he has in his legal profession required all the energies of his mind and unflagging efforts; and when that end was achieved then thought would return to the dreams of earlier days. In odd moments he began to scribble down the lines of poetic inspirations that would come to him. The love of nature which through the busy years had dwelt with him began to find expression in poems, which, on being submitted to their critical editors, won their commendations, and they were earnest in advising him to develop his talent to the utmost. It is the word of encouragement, bestowed rightly and at the right time, that is often the mainspring of work whose result is frequently such, missing it, the world had lost something of worth.

## FRANKFORT.

**The Hibernians Arranging for a Grand Banquet for St. Patrick's Day.**

**Happenings of the Week in Capital City Society and Business Circles.**

**Amusing Mistake Made With the Title of Popular Dan McElligott.**

**A WORD WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

[Special Correspondence to the Kentucky Irish American.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 21.—On the evenings of March 1 and 2 there will be a cinematograph exhibition of movable pictures of the famous Passion Play at the Church of the Good Shepherd in this city, a brief description of which was published last week.

William Lewis, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who is Business Manager of the Frankfort Marble and Granite Works, will leave today for a business trip to Lexington, Georgetown and Cynthiana. He will also combine business with pleasure in gay Lexington.

The many friends of popular Dan McElligott have been having considerable fun at the expense of the genial President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians during the past few days. Last Monday, when the programme for the charity concert was issued, it contained the names of all the Presidents of the various social and fraternal organizations of the city. In setting up the name of Mr. McElligott, instead of using the abbreviation "Tres," the intelligent compositor made it read "Priest," and the equally intelligent proof-reader did not correct the error and the programme appeared in the above style.

County President Hogan requests every member of the County Board to be at the Ancient Order of Hibernians' Hall Sunday morning at 9 o'clock sharp. Business of importance will come up for consideration.

Subscribers in Frankfort to the Kentucky Irish American who have been receiving the paper regularly since October 1, and who have not yet paid their subscription, are requested to do so not later than Saturday or Sunday, as our agent, Mr. McNamara, wishes to make complete report of Frankfort subscribers Monday, February 27. The amount (one dollar) is exceedingly small, but means a great deal to the publisher of this paper, who has not yet received a single paid subscription from Frankfort, notwithstanding the fact that all subscriptions are supposed to be invariably in advance. We trust that delinquents will settle with Mr. McNamara today or tomorrow.

Chris Downey and sister, Miss Lizzie, spent Sunday and Monday in Lexington attending the funeral of their brother-in-law.

The entertainment to be given by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in celebration of St. Patrick's day promises to be a grand affair. The division will approach holy communion in a body at early mass on the morning of the 17th, and in the evening several well-known orators will address the division on topics relating to Ireland. The day will close with a grand banquet at Ancient Order of Hibernians' Hall.

Messrs. P. J. Coleman, John Coleman and D. J. McElligott have been quite sick during the past week, but are now slowly improving.

Edward Callahan is one of the most progressive members of Division I, A. O. of H., and is always ready to make all entertainments a success.

Messrs. P. Phelie, Ed. Hunt, James Lillis and Jerry Corbett are greatly missed from division meetings. D. J. M.

## EVERY OTHER THURSDAY.

After the new servant had been installed in the house of a New Jersey housewife, the day finally came when the privilege of "going out" had to be decided on. This fell on a Thursday, to which the mistress assented.

"You may go today, Bridget," she said, "and every other Thursday."

"All right, ma'am," replied Bridget. The next week on Thursday surprise was great at Bridget's coming from her room all toggled out for another afternoon out. The mistress rebelled and asked her if she remembered that she was to go out only every other Thursday.

"Certainly I do, mum, certainly! Didn't you say I could go out that Thursday and every other Thursday?" that Thursday and every Thursday afterward?

"No, no!" replied the mistress, "that Thursday and every second Thursday thereafter."

"Sure you didn't say so. You positively told me that Thursday and every other Thursday. Of course that means every Thursday." Bridget won.

## BUTTER BUSINESS ADDED.

T. J. Wathen has added to his popular ice cream factory and bakery a first-class creamery, and will hereafter supply his patrons with butter of the finest quality. His customers have always found his goods as represented, and his new product will prove no exception. Read his announcement in another column.



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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1899.

## KINDLY MEANT.

The unfortunate contention in local labor circles growing out of the recent Central Labor Union election has already gone too far. As usual, labor organizations claiming to have a grievance pursue the wrong course to redress it. The strength of labor, as of everything else, is in unity and harmony, and that which divides and antagonizes, though it may apparently redress a grievance or remedy a wrong, really divides and injures one or both parties to the controversy, and the only benefit is derived by the enemies of labor.

Of the issues involved in the local row we care little, except for the effect upon and results to labor, which can be only detrimental. "Too much politics" is the charge hurled back and forth, and, in all candor, this is true of prominent leaders in both factions; it has been the stumbling block in all local labor bodies throughout the country as well as here. Either party in our local fight seeking to justify its course by charging too much politics to the other can truthfully be reminded of "people who live in glass houses," etc.

To be frank, the mutual charges of "too much politics" are to a greater or less degree true, but in neither to the extent charged. There are political heelers with axes to grind in all labor organizations, as well as in every movement in this country where the politician or his henchman is omnipresent; but to charge that any labor organization is run solely in the interest of politicians is a slander against organized labor, however true it may be of some of its members. That such political henchmen in labor organizations should and must be squelched and their schemes defeated is true, but to follow the lead of other political henchmen, secede and set up a rival labor organization, causing division, contention and enmity in labor's ranks, can only weaken, injure and destroy labor, however much it may gratify the political henchmen, further and build up their schemes. The grievance of too much politics is certainly not redressed and the wrong of political influence not righted, nor labor relieved from the blighting influence of either.

The course which the local labor row has taken is exactly what the politicians and enemies of labor want; the former for the votes which they hope to gain, the latter because division and wrangling always precede and indicate disruption and destruction. Whatever the motives and purposes of the agitators in the controversy, their exchanges of denunciatory resolutions, charges and countercharges, statements pro and con, while they may tickle the vanity of the author by a brief notoriety of publication, commendation or denunciation by the newspapers or partisans, can only widen the breach, intensify the feeling, embitter the enmity and injure labor in the end.

But what is to be done? First, halt and silence. The right of any individual or organization to withdraw from the Central Labor Union or any other organization is inherent, if it is not necessary or wise. But the right to set up a rival organization is quite another thing—only when it is the only course to pursue, and is demanded by a large proportion of the dissatisfied element and urgent circumstances, can it be justifiable, or even possible of accomplishment.

Labor organizations, like all other bodies, provide within themselves

for redress of grievances and suppression of wrong. All labor organization laws exclude politics from their proceedings, and when this law, or any other, is violated, there is a legal, orderly way to at least attempt to enforce the law and check the alleged abuses. This has never been attempted in the Central Labor Union, nor openly charged, until after an election and the defeat of the minority, when the charge is made, not formally, as the law requires, but publicly in the newspapers and on the streets; not investigated, argued and decided within the organization and according to its laws, but every fellow for himself, charging and countercharging, with the whole world for an audience; and without even preferring charges, offering proof, trying the case, and seeking a verdict of the organization, the minority withdraw and strive to form a rival organization. Whatever their motives, however just their grounds, they certainly began wrong end first, and by their utter disregard of law and order in their animus and haste placed themselves in an unfavorable attitude before the labor organizations, whatever the politicians and newspapers may think or say about it.

Only six organizations seem to approve of this course. Certainly indicative that it is not the course desired by organized labor, and the longer it is persisted in the more bitterness will it engender, and the more likely to be formally and emphatically repudiated in due time. We do not impugn the motives of those who favored withdrawal nor the organizations which withdrew from the Central Labor Union. That was their right, with or without cause; but it ought to be clear to them now that the attempt to form a rival local body, whatever may be claimed in its justification, is not approved by the vast majority of labor organizations, and should be abandoned in the interest of harmony in labor's cause.

## PEACE FOR AGES.

The Union League Club of Chicago at its Washington birthday observance filled the Auditorium to its doors, the immense throng wishing to hear the gifted Bourke Cockran, of New York, who was the principal orator of the day. From his reference to alliance with England, which met with hearty approval, we extract the following:

"It has been said that the time has come when there should be a closer union between the English-speaking races, and when we turn to the words of Washington's farewell address we are told that that was antiquated, that Washington could not have foreseen the conditions which have arisen. What could we gain by alliances and what would we risk? We could never maintain that moral weight which we enjoy today if the attitude of impartiality and benevolence were substituted for special friendship for any particular one. But it is said that we speak the same language as England, and that therefore we should be bound in close relations to her. Now an alliance with England or with the Anglo-Saxon race might be a good or a bad thing, according to its object. To-day these two nations are allied for every purpose that makes for the spread of civilization and the diffusion of justice. They have been allied since the very beginning of our existence. That alliance no treaties can cement, and no treaty, whatever its provisions, can embark us in enterprises of aggression or conquest

or involve us in the cabals or intrigues of any European court."

The following predictions relative to peace in the future and the industrial situation in this country are significant, and his plea for justice to the masses will commend itself to those who have the best interests of our country at heart:

"Perhaps I may be considered extravagant, but I certainly am sincere when I say, in my judgment, this country is closing upon the last great war which the world will see for ages. My belief is based upon the knowledge that commerce is a great agent for peace; that there is no obstacle for war so formidable as a maturing bill of exchange. But there is danger which commerce develops in proportion as it diminishes the prospect of actual conflict between nations. There is a domestic disorder which is becoming rapidly more frequent, and with which it is the part of statesmanship to deal. If I were asked to define the economic effect of the Christian revelation I should say it was the substitution of free labor for slavery. The free laborer demands a fair share of what his toil has helped to create, and the squabble over the proper share of the laborer has developed a kind of civil war known as a strike, more dangerous to society than any international conflict which has occurred in the progress of history. The solution of this problem is to be found where the solution of every problem has been found—in justice, equity and courage to do right. All that is necessary to a solution of any difficulty is a disposition to reach a solution that is consistent with equity. In this country we have every reason to assume that the question be solved, because here we have clothed the laborer with a dignity which was new to him, and he has borne it with a dignity which was worthy of the trust. Already we have established that the laborer is the fountain of our prosperity, the architect of our greatness. We hold him nobler than the soldier, and that is a tremendous advance in the history of the world. Better than the mercenary soldier of Europe, not better than the citizen soldier of America, for the laborer is the citizen soldier."

"That this country will solve this question, that the Twentieth century will be marked by the establishment of principles for the solution of industrial disputes, as the Nineteenth century has been marked by the establishment of principles which prompt peace between all nations, no man can dispute who looks over the history of the world.

The Irishman has most of his fun at wakes, and the preparation of hoodlum French to create disorder at the Faure funeral indicate that in one particular at least the Gaul is very close kin to the Celt.—Louisville Times.

The Anglo-American lacks the discretion of his idol, the Englishman. Eager to prove his loyalty and subservency, the lackey, when not fawning upon his liege lord, seeks to please his liege lord by spitting upon those he imagines his lordship dislikes. That there is traditional antipathy between the Saxon and Celt-Gaul races is a matter of history, but the tone of the respectable press and statesmen of the respective races is in striking contrast with that of the sycophant Anglo-American press and statesmen (?). Every American worthy of the name is grateful and respectful to the French for their aid in gaining American independence and for unwavering friendship from our birth as a government; and no true American has anything but respect for the Irish, who have made good citizens and true patriots, sacrificing their all and shedding their blood to uphold and defend this Government. Only the Tories, who while professing to be Americans, glory that they are Anglo-Saxons, and really regret that George Washington ever lived to successfully fight the Revolution that separated them from their dear Old Mother England. These toadies slander the Irish and French as in the paragraph quoted.



Joseph Nevins, known to everybody in this city, went to Chicago this week.

J. W. O'Neil, of this city, was among the week's visitors at West Baden Springs.

Miss Mollie Dwyer, of South Louisville, will visit Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hines in Clifton next week.

Misses Anna Belle and Lizzie Chinn, of Frankfort, were in the city this week visiting Miss Susan Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hines, of Clifton, will have as their guests tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Frank Collins.

Mr. Archibald Hildom's popularity has greatly increased since his advent into South Louisville society circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams are happy over the arrival of another fine boy at their home on South Jackson street.

Tom Langan's friends are now pushing him forward for the prize offered by this paper for the most popular Hibernian.

Dominick Burke's friends will be glad to know that he is able to be out again, after an illness lasting for three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hession, of 2418 High avenue, are rejoicing over the arrival of a lovely little maiden at their home.

Miss Bezie Hannon will leave Monday for Hot Springs, Va., from where, after a short visit, she will proceed to New York.

Miss Margaret O'Brien, well known in local social circles, was in Indianapolis this week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. John E. Foley.

T. Pidgeon, the well-known Louisville & Nashville engineer, has gone to West Baden Springs, where he hopes to be restored to health.

Mr. James Brady, the well-known local base-ball promoter, is home again, after a pleasant two weeks' visit with relatives in St. Louis.

Mr. James Brady, of St. Louis, is in the city for a visit of a few weeks with his nephew, Mr. James Brady. He is accompanied by his son.

The friends of M. J. Palmer will regret to learn that he is still confined to his home suffering from the effects of a severe attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. William Patterson is in New Orleans, where she will spend several weeks with Mrs. Ladner. She is accompanied by her son William.

Regret will be felt over the announcement of the serious illness of Mrs. Geo. H. Alexander at Frankfort. She is the daughter of Judge Holt, of that city.

Mr. Tom Butler and Miss Kate Tevelin, of Jeffersonville, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hines, of New Main street, for a few days next week.

Robert Creelton, whose hand was severely mangled while switching cars for the Big Four, causing the loss of a finger, is still unable to return to his position.

We regret to announce that Rev. Father York has been suffering from a severe cold. The many friends of the popular clergyman hope for his speedy recovery.

"The Last Loan" will be presented in the school hall of St. Paul's church on the evening of St. Patrick's day by the company that so charmingly rendered it recently.

Mr. Jeff Bannon, who has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, left this week for West Baden Springs. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery and return home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stye, of 619 Jackson street, Wednesday night gave a progressive euchre party in honor of some Legion soldier friends. The first lady's prize was won by Mrs. Goose and the first gentleman's prize by Mr. Lowery.

The friends of John Sullivan, of St. Catherine street, will be sorry to hear that he has been ill for the last two weeks with typhoid fever. If good wishes of his many friends count for anything, John will soon be able to be up and around.

Monday evening Mr. Thomas J. Bateman handsomely entertained a number of gentleman friends who called to congratulate him upon his forty-fifth birthday. The call was in the nature of a surprise. An elegant supper was served and the evening delightfully passed.

There must be some irresistible attractions on the West Walnut-street car line at present, as quite a delegation from Limerick transfers to that line every Thursday and Sunday night. It may be Johnnie Chawik, Mike Hartnett, Ed. Crowley, John Doolan or Andy Meagher could tell us.

The many friends of Mrs. William T. Meenan, of Preston and Breckinridge streets, will hail with pleasure the announcement that she is again able to receive her friends, after a serious illness lasting three weeks. She is a most interesting lady, and her absence from social circles was deeply regretted.

President William Mayer, of the Sink-

ing Fund, who has been confined to his home for the past month, suffering from a tumor in his shoulder, was able to make his appearance at the City Hall this week. The friends of the popular President regret that he will have to undergo an operation before he can entirely recover from his affliction.

Miss Fannie Cumille entertained the Mistletoe Euchre Club with a Martha Washington tea at her residence, 823 East Walnut street, Wednesday afternoon. A very enjoyable time was spent by those present. After the tea euchre was indulged in. The prizes were won by Mrs. P. Byron, Mrs. Andrew Falk and Miss Maggie Daley. The club meets next at the residence of Mrs. John J. Laner, in Clifton.

The announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Miss Carrie McGowan and Mr. Isaac P. Miller. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. L. C. McGowan, in Crescent Hill, on Tuesday afternoon, February 28. Mr. Miller is the well-known real estate man, and prominent in State politics. He is at present Chairman of the County Democratic Committee.

The Washington birthday entertainment given by the children of the Sacred Heart school Wednesday evening was a most pleasing affair. "The Spirit of '76" was presented in a most acceptable manner by a number of bright little boys. "Erin's Vision" introduced a number of handsomely-dressed and lovely little girls, who in their groupings and drills captured the large audience. Their singing was a marked feature.

A pleasant surprise party was last week tendered Mr. John Ryan at the residence of Michael Ward. The house was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated, and a bounteous supper was served. An amusing cake walk was a feature, and the prize was won by John Fey. Among the gentlemen present were Will Land, John Ketchum, John Leil, John Dougherty, John Peter, Wm. Daley, John Hennessy, William McGrath, George Adams and Samuel Newman, of Lebanon.

A delightful Washington tea party was given by Miss Annie Eschmann to her many little friends at her home, 2902 Slewin street, Wednesday evening. Amusing games and musical selections were features, and the solos by Prof. Fred. Zahn and Master Willie Fisher were excellently rendered. Among those present were Misses Alice Burdorf, Emma Kanner, Florence Dreher, Dokie Vincent, Annie and Ida Eschmann, Emma Ramp, Mabel Jenkins, Florence Eschmann, Masters Willie Fisher, Basil and Kelly Ramp, Fred. Burdorf, Frank Dreher, Leonard Hassel, Willie and Linn Garrard, Albert and Carl Leaf, Willie Eschmann, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Zahn, Mrs. Annie Arts, Mrs. Leaf and Mr. and Mrs. Eschmann.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Ethel Marie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDonald, of 821 Twentieth street, died Sunday afternoon, her funeral taking place Tuesday morning. The remains were interred in St. Louis cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McHugh have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in the loss of their bright infant son, whose funeral took place from the family residence Monday afternoon.

Coroner McCullough has the sympathy of the entire community in the loss of his wife, whose funeral took place from St. John's church. She was a most estimable and popular lady and loving mother, who will be sadly missed.

Mr. Edward Pfaffinger, one of Louisville's most promising young business men, died at his home, 1319 Quincy street, Monday morning. He is survived by a wife and two children. The funeral services took place Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church and the interment was in St. Louis cemetery.

Mr. John Mulverhill, an old and respected resident of this city, passed away last Tuesday from the effects of a severe attack of grip and old age, being eighty-nine. He was the father of Officer Tom Mulverhill, and leaves three other sons. His funeral was largely attended at Sacred Heart church Thursday morning.

## A MIRACLE EITHER WAY.

As Pat came to the door of his employer's library the latter was in the act of putting a bottle of liquor in the closet. Closing and locking the door of the repository, he turned to Pat and said:

"If I should go away and leave that tempting beverage within your reach it would be a miracle if you didn't drink it all."

"Beggin' yer pardon, sor," answered Pat, "but it'd be more of a miracle if ye'd be givin' me the chance."

## IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The Irish-American Society will meet Thursday evening in Hibernian Hall, when the new form of initiation will be passed upon. The new membership but-tons will be distributed if they arrive by that time. There will be a large number admitted to membership, and the members are requested to attend, as there is much business to be transacted.

Misses (angrily)—See, Bridget, I can write my name in the dust on this mantelpiece.

Bridget (admirably)—There's nothin' like eddication, after all, is there, mum?

## LABOR DOINGS

Report of American Federation Committee on the Eight-Hour Bill.

Action Will Be Taken by Central Union Tomorrow for Labor Day.

Trades Unions Represented in All the State Legislatures of This Country.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK AMONG LOCALS.

Messrs. Andrew Furness and George Chance, of the American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee, who have been looking after the eight-hour bill now pending in Congress, recently made the following report to the Executive Council:

The Eight-hour bill, was, upon motion of Senator Kyle, recommitted to the Committee on Labor and Education on January 5.

The Senator has stated, in substance, that it was done in order that some amendments, to obviate well-known objections, might be offered, in order that the bill might be reported back to the Senate and a united effort made for its passage.

Since that time several hearings have been granted by the committee to the opponents of the bill—the representatives of the ship-building firms—and also of representatives of labor who desired to be heard. The questions which have been raised, are first, the constitutionality of the bill; second, will the Government obtain cheaper or better work under the oppressions of the bill; third, can the law, when it becomes such, be executed; and, fourth, is it a real desire on the part of unorganized as well as organized labor that the bill should become law.

On the first point it was maintained by the attorneys for the corporations that the Government, as a contractor, could not stipulate in any contract made what number of hours per day the workmen should be required or permitted to work.

Judge Payson has finally admitted that there is, in his opinion, no doubt as to that point. The Government has such power.

On the second question it was maintained that it would not tend to give the Government cheaper or better work. It seems to be admitted that it can get better work. There may be some doubt as to whether it can get cheaper work, but no one has ever seriously contended that the matter of cheapness was a vital question.

As to the third matter, would the law be possible of execution? seems to have been disposed of by Mr. Garland, of the Iron and Steel Workers, and Mr. Keegan, of the Machinists.

The fourth question, does labor, organized as well as unorganized, really desire such legislation, could only be answered by what action organized labor has taken whenever it had an opportunity to speak.

It appears now that the bill will be reported back to the Senate, with possibly one minor amendment, in order to make the meaning of the bill more clear.

It appears that there are a great amount of communications and petitions from employers in opposition to the bill. Manufacturers from Connecticut have appeared against it in person, under the misapprehension as to what the scope and purpose of the bill really was. There have been no manufacturers or representatives of manufacturers who work upon the eight-hour system, present in opposition to the bill. The opposition has come from establishments which are possibly receiving the bulk of Government contracts, and who are working their men ten hours per day.

We have good hopes of having the bill reported shortly, and passed this Congress.

When Sheriff Martin and his deputies shot down and killed over a score of peaceable workmen and boys marching on the highway at Lattimer, Pa., on September 10, 1897, the Boston Pilot predicted that "nobody will ever be punished for that massacre of foreigners and workmen." It did not require great foresight to make that prophecy, which has been fulfilled to the letter. The final scene ended a few days ago, when Sheriff Martin was legally exonerated from all blame in the matter and our State Department formally declined to recognize any responsibility to the Austro-Hungarian Government, of which the victims were subjects.

We now venture on another prophecy, to which we should like to call the attention of other workmen, who are not foreigners. They, as far as they were represented by their "leaders," took but slight interest in the fate of the Lattimer men who had no votes alive and no influence dead. American workmen, native and naturalized, will be treated exactly as those Hungarian "foreigners" were, within the next ten years, if they resist the commands of their masters.

We are going to have an enormous standing army, and it will not all be occupied in wiping out newly-made "rebels" in the far East. Rebel is an elastic word. Probably not one Filipino in 1,000 of Aguinaldo's half-naked host has the faintest notion that he is committing "treason" when he resists the selling of his people by one foreign power to another even more alien. Probably not very many American workmen comprehend that in Boston and other cities of the Union a strike of street-car employees becomes rebellion as soon as it interferes with the passage of the little white car bearing the sign

"United States Mail," which traverses the trolley lines every hour or so. It carries some postal matter which could be more quickly transported in mail wagons, but having the right of way by virtue of the "United States," it makes a passage for all other cars on the line, and woe to the strikers who interrupt or delay it.

"Government by injunction" has extended the national authority to cover nearly every other form of resistance to corporation rule, until "treason" is a luxury within the reach of almost the humblest class of workers. With a lot of new provinces under Federal control and the Federal Government under control of the giant trusts, American workmen will have to meet with the hardest competition of pauper, but no longer "foreign pauper" labor. The Filipinos will be United States subjects—how well that last word sounds—for business purposes, but not citizens for political purposes, at least until the time comes when they can be voted in blocks by their masters to pack Congress.

This is no alarmist talk. It expresses a grave danger to the whole country, but especially to its working people. If the "leaders" of labor had made the cause of the Lattimer victims their own, as it really was, and demanded a proper redress for that infamous wrong, the future might look more promising for them and all of us. It is not yet too late to make a vigorous opposition at the polls and through the free press to the subversion of old-fashioned American liberty, even though the press representative of capital such as some of the New York and other papers, call it "treason" to oppose any policy of the administration. It may be treason to do so in the not distant future if we forget abroad what we preach at home, that all government rests on the consent of the governed.

The Central Labor Union will hold its regular monthly meeting Sunday afternoon at Beck's Hall. The question of making arrangements for Labor day will be discussed, and it is likely that the Committee of Arrangements will be selected at this meeting. Heretofore the Arrangements Committee has not had sufficient time in arranging the details and in visiting the various organizations to get them to take part. Last Labor day the Central Labor Union was under great expense. The park, the horses, the music, the printing, etc., had to be paid for by the organization, which amounted to at least \$1,000. The business men were invited to display with floats, with no expense to them outside of trimming up their wagons in appropriate style. In Chicago and other cities where an industrial feature is brought in the celebration the business men are assessed so much each to pay for music, etc. This the Central Labor Union will take under consideration. If the central body will do this, instead of being without funds, it will have money which will be needed for legislative and other purposes. During the session of the Legislature it is essential to have a committee watching the interests of the toilers.

The Allied Printing Trades Council contemplates an active campaign in behalf of the label.

There are seventeen members of trades unions in the Colorado Legislature, and the Lieutenant Governor is a member of Federal Labor Union 6,954.

The Hardstone Cutters' and Curb Setters' Union met in regular monthly session Monday evening. Nearly the entire membership was present. The new constitution and by-laws were adopted.

The Independent Leather Workers withdrew from the Central Labor Union because they did not wish to antagonize the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, the regular organization. This union has been connected with the central body for the past ten years.

The American Federationist says there are eleven representatives in the New York Legislature who are members of trade unions. Union men can now be found in every Legislature in the United States, and it will not be long before trades unionists will enter the halls of Congress, never again to quit.

Walter Young, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Labor Union, and Secretary Charles Peetz, attended meetings of the Boot and Shoe Workers' and Bootblacks' Unions Monday evening and made interesting talks on the question of organization and closer affiliation. Both bodies belong to the Central Labor Union.

It is rumored that at the meeting of the Horsehoers' Union which voted to withdraw their delegates from the central body there were only nine members present, and there is considerable dissatisfaction among those who were absent over the action taken. They say notice should have been given to all members before action was taken on so important a matter.

There was only a small attendance at the meeting held last Sunday for the purpose of forming a new central labor body. Some of the most active participants were not authorized to represent the unions to which they belong. All breaks in the ranks of organized labor are deplorable, and the opinion is gaining ground that ere long the recent hasty action of a few bodies will be reconsidered, which will result in a harmonious reunion and a stronger and more united trades union movement in Louisville than ever before.

## HARD AT WORK.

Col. John Whallen has put a large force of men to work, and before long the burned theater will be replaced by probably one of the finest vaudeville theaters in the United States, and certainly outclassing anything in this city. With favorable weather the new house will be ready for opening in about thirty days.

## A TEN STRIKE.

Mr. William Delauey, proprietor of the "Limerick Exchange," has made a ten strike in securing the services of Jack McAniff as dispenser at his "wet goods emporium." Seventh and St. Catherine streets. Jack's popularity is well known enough to venture to say that Mr. Delauey's business will receive quite a boom in consequence.



## M'CRYSTAL

Tendered a Warm Welcome by  
the Gaelic Society of New  
York City.

Never Prouder of His Ameri-  
canism Than When Going  
to the Front.

Irish Have No Apologies to Offer  
For Their Past Deeds in  
America.

## SHAMES THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The dinner of the New York Gaelic Society to its President, Major E. T. McCrystal, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, was a most successful and enjoyable affair, says the Irish World. Seventy-five members were present and a large number of guests. Mr. Pierce Kent presided and opened the post prandial exercises by a few remarks in Gaelic, in which he expressed the pleasure of the members of the society in having the President among them again, and said that although this, like all the society's reunions, was informal, there were a few set toasts. The first (in most daring and unpardonable disregard of the etiquette established by the New York Chamber of Commerce), was the "President of the United States," which was suitably responded to by Mr. Denis A. Spellessy. "Our Guest" was proposed by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, ex-judge of the Supreme Court, who paid a high tribute to Major McCrystal for his personal qualities, his work in the Gaelic Society and his record in the Sixty-ninth regiment. Major McCrystal, on rising to respond, received an ovation, being cheered again and again. He spoke briefly in Gaelic, thanking the society for the very warm reception they had given him, and afterward spoke in English, as follows:

My Dear Friends of the Gaelic Society: If ever I needed any evidence or held any doubt as to my status among the workers in the Gaelic movement, it has been set at rest. The warmth and heartiness with which you have welcomed my return to your ranks would more than please and delight one who knew you less than I do. What then can you conceive my feelings to be who know your goodness, earnestness and lovingness so well and who has worked so long in your ranks? I confess to you now that I am completely overpowered by this ovation and the many beautiful expressions of undying friendship and love conveyed by the speakers who have just preceded me. The other evening when I dropped into the society's room to surprise you in your work the heartiness and sincerity of your welcome robbed me of the power of speech; and, tonight, though I have had some time to rest, I confess to you and plead that I am left in a like condition. For this manifestation, for this evidence of your esteem, I know not words wherewith to express the gratitude I feel and my appreciation of your wholesome good will.

But, my dear Gaelic friends, I can scarcely take it as a tribute to my personal worth alone (though, as I said to you on Wednesday evening last, I have returned to render to you an exact accounting of my stewardship), but rather because I am one who represents the high principle by which every Celtic-American is and should be moved—unswerving loyalty to the land of our adoption, as well as to the land from whence we or our fathers came. I take it that in honoring me here tonight as your President, the Gaelic Society seeks to do honor in like manner to my gallant comrades of the Sixty-ninth regiment, who nine months ago broke every tie that bound them to those whom they held dear, and lightly passed to the front to prove to the world that no more loyal defenders of the stars and stripes could be found than among the children of "Graine Mhaol." And though it was not the good fortune of our regiment to exhibit on the field of blood and strife the courage and dogged loyalty which had marked it in the civil war, there were few who doubted its ability to do so. When this strife broke out, as one of those who had been serving in the State Guard, I felt myself as an American, as a soldier and as one who never was and, I pray God, never will be recreant to his race, its hopes and traditions, in honor bound to respond to the call for men to defend the honor of my adopted land; and so, too, my regiment responded, without regard to State lines, without evasions or qualifications of any character; and I say to you, my friends, you who have known me so long and so well, I never felt prouder of my Americanism, of my Irish blood and of my faithful service of eighteen years than on the 24th day of May last, when we passed through New York on our way to the front, not knowing who might return.

And there were and are reasons why we should be proud. The call to arms lighted the martial fires in many an Irish heart; the response of New York's Irish Sixty-ninth met an echo in the Ninth Massachusetts, the Seventh Illinois, the Sheridan Guard, of Manchester, N. H.; the Wolfe Tone Guard, of St. Louis, as well as of Detroit; the First California, the Emmet Guard, of Washington, and many other companies whose identity is obscured or lost in various State numerical designations. It was claimed at the outset of this war that those of our citizens of Irish lineage could not be relied upon, and once more, according to the Anglo-Saxon bogies and the ghosts of the Scotch-Irish myth, it behooved the Government to look well to it that it had not nurtured vipers within its bosom. Never was alarm so unnecessary; never so cowardly. Look down the roster of

losses from the blasting of the Maine, through Las Guasimas, San Juan and El Caney to the last skirmish at Manila, and mark the contribution which Ireland has yielded to preserve the flag of this great land and the integrity and power of republican institutions. Read out the muster rolls of the volunteer army of this land, and answer if Irish blood is not there a-plenty to testify his devotion to truth, justice and liberty. No, the desire of a narrow cult of Anglomaniacs to turn honest American opinion was defeated by the spontaneity with which our people answered. The alliance with England has not yet been effected, and it may be that the leopard will lie down with the lamb ere the wish of this cult will be gratified. They will have to prove to Americans by actions rather than honeyed words in subsidized journals that England is their friend and we enemies. We, of Irish blood, have no apologies or excuses to offer for our past deeds in America. This regiment, of which I have the distinguished honor of being but an humble member, stands today before the world as the representative military corps of a race whose loyalty and devotion to American institutions have never been shaken, and whose sacrifice in blood and treasure contributed in a great measure to rear them aloft. The Sixty-ninth Irish Regiment of the New York Guard stands as the connecting link between the actualities of the present and the traditions of a glorious past. Organized in 1851 by the refugees of "Young Ireland," it lives the embodiment and exponent of its principles. It takes up the thread of tradition from the cradle days of this nation—that story which tells us how John Sullivan and his brother James, sons of an Irish schoolmaster, captured, and took from Fort William and Mary the arms and munitions which subsequently on Bunker Hill sounded the death knell of monarchy in America. It tells us of the sacrifices and deeds of a Knox, a Wayne, a Moylan, a Fitzgerald and a Conway, of the Irish dragoons; eye-let cavaliers question who dare—of Morgan's famous Irish Rifleman; how Count Roche threw up his commission in the French service and was the first of the foreign swordsmen to come to fight for freedom. It tells us that 1,800 of Rochambeau's legion were the veterans of France's famous Irish Brigade. From Quebec, where the Irish Montgomery laid down his life, to the ramparts of Savannah in the South, Irish blood flowed lavishly on every field during that seven years' struggle. Nor must we forget the deeds of McComb, Jackson, Barry, O'Brien or McDonough, in the war 1812, when the status of an American citizen was determined once and for all. In the Mexican war Shields and Kearney with numerous others upheld the honor of the "fighting race."

In the great contest of 1861 there could no more be room for doubt than in the last. Disregarding the debated questions which tore the nation apart when treason showed her foul face at Sumter, the representative corps of the Irish in America, the Sixty-ninth, hurled itself into the fray and became the mother of regiments and brigades. Needless to mention the names of Menger, Shields, Corcoran, Mulligan, Nugent, Kelly, Guiny, Cass and Sheridan and others who led their countrymen on many a bloody field from Corinth to Petersburg.

Nor in the recent conflict, as I said before, can a doubt remain in an honest mind as to our position. Irish-American military organizations asked no guarantees before they would leave their States to defend, if need be with their lives, the nation's honor. They knew but how to do their duty, and hastened to do that duty with the same alacrity that they would have answered a call to strike one blow for that island home which had given birth to them or their fathers.

I fear I have detained you over long with my disjointed remarks, but I could not allow the occasion to go by without calling attention to the last attempt to belittle or deny the facts of American history by the narrow, illiberal coteries of so-called Anglo-Saxons (Tories in reality), and the harborers of that still more homeless, countryless fiction—the Scotch-Irish.

I thank you again and again for this manifestation of your esteem. I thank you in the name of those forty comrades of mine who sleep their last sleep beneath a Southern sky or are scattered through the cold, silent graveyards of the North. In the name of the 150 brave fellows who succumbed to horrors of camp disease and fevers, I thank you for this tribute.

And last, though not the least, in the name of that splendid body you saw march home last Monday evening, who, had an opportunity presented, would have shed additional luster on the Irish name. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, has passed out of existence and nothing but the memory remains. It was worthy the tribute paid last week and this last in honoring me. And I assure you as one of that corps I will not forget it. Neither am I unmindful of your kindness to me personally. The memory of this night, marking as it does my return to your ranks and the pleasure and joy it gives us all, will live with me to the end.

Adjutant John P. Scanlon replied to the toast of "The Sixty-ninth Regiment," and Mr. James McMauns (Mac) to "The Gaelic League of Ireland." Mr. Thomas S. Longren delivered an eloquent address in response to "Ireland a Nation." Letters of regret were read from the Hon. Wm. McAdoo, Hon. Patrick Egan, Mr. Patrick Ford, Capt. A. J. Griffin, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney and Mr. Stephen McKenna, of The Criterion, all of which expressed warm admiration of Major McCrystal and the work of the society.

There was dancing after dinner, and a "Feis Ceoil," to which Mr. E. O'Mahony, Miss Casey, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Brierly and Mr. Owen Walsh contributed songs in Gaelic and English.

Subscribe for the Kentucky Irish American and you needn't have to be asking your neighbors what's going on in Ireland and in Irish societies.

## HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing  
the Past Week—General  
News Notes.

Division 2 expects to find a hustler in John F. Nolan.

A division has been organized in Burlington, Texas.

Division 2 initiated William and John Nolan Thursday night.

Jeffersonville division will initiate four members at its next meeting.

Every chair was occupied at the meeting of Division 4 Wednesday evening.

What has become of Brother Keany? His friends are asking whether he has gone to Ireland.

The officers of Division 2 presented a striking appearance when decorated with their new badges.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary tomorrow afternoon, and all the members are urged to be present.

President Hennessy presented the names of several applicants at the meeting of Division 4 at its meeting this week.

J. F. Keany was absent from his desk Thursday evening. Unless there is a lady in the case President Meehan will not excuse him.

While the attendance at the meeting of Division 2 was small, those present were very enthusiastic and a large amount of business was transacted.

Con Ford and John Barrett were missed Thursday night. They should have been present to assist in initiating the two Nolans, William and John.

Hibernians of Fall River, Mass., are considering seriously the matter of securing larger quarters that may serve as the home of the various divisions.

Thomas P. Degan, William Sullivan, Charles Gavin, Lawrence Wrenn and Patrick Quinn were admitted to membership in Division 4 Wednesday evening.

County President Murphy is missed from the meetings. His absence is caused by not enjoying good health, which will be keenly regretted by the entire order.

Friends of this column will send in their news as early as possible this week, and thereby oblige the editor, who will be absent from the city for about ten days.

Can't Master Willie Quilligan aid in booming the Irish American in Clifton? asks a prominent member of Division 2. Willie is very popular in the art department at Klambers'.

The third annual ball of Division 31 was held in Bloomfield Hall, Field's Corner, Dorchester, on February 8. The march was led by the floor director, Ed. J. Rogers, and Mrs. Rogers.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Anaconda, Mont., gave a delightful dancing party in the A. O. H. Hall Thursday evening, February 14. Music was furnished by the Margaret Theater orchestra.

The twelfth annual reception of the Delaware County Board, held in the Armory at Chester, Pa., was a pronounced social success. County President Charles Cavanaugh was grand conductor.

Division 1 of Jeffersonville will hold two meetings before St. Patrick's day—the first and third Thursdays. On the latter evening complete reports will be made and all arrangements completed for the lecture.

Tim Sullivan presided at the meeting of the silver jubilee committee last Sunday, when various plans and methods were discussed. Sub-committees were appointed, and they are expected to report tomorrow afternoon.

Division 37, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., had a successful book reception in their rooms recently. The members and their friends responded liberally, over one hundred well-bound books, the works of prominent authors, being donated.

Nine divisions of the order, under the auspices of the Baltimore board, participated in the united Hibernian ball at Baltimore. National President M. J. Keating and National Secretary J. J. O'Sullivan were the guests of honor.

J. F. Yenner, the well-known Hibernian, will officiate this year as Secretary of the Gay base ball club. This will be the sixth year in which he has filled this position, and much of the past success of the Gays can be attributed to Mr. Yenner.

There will be a grand musical and literary entertainment given by the Hibernians of St. Paul at Cretin Hall on Saturday evening, March 4, the anniversary of Robert Emmet. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Hibernian band.

The United Pleasure Club held its last dance of the season in Kistler's Hall, Minneapolis. The affair was a grand success. This club is a branch of the Hibernians, and since its organization has paid out to charity and benevolent purposes over \$400.

The last meeting of Division 7 of Minneapolis was very well attended. A musical and literary programme followed the business of the meeting. Steps will be taken to have a large number initiated in March, when an excellent programme will be rendered.

The Hon. John T. Keating, of Illinois, will pay a flying visit to the Twin Cities on or about March 1. Mr. Keating is National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States, and a very eloquent speaker. A public reception will be tendered to him by the Hibernians of Ramsey and Hennepin counties.

The Ancient Order of Hibernian band meets every Thursday evening at Cretin Hall, St. Paul, and is instructed by Mr. Hill, of Minneapolis. The members are making fine progress under the leadership of Mr. Hill. E. F. Mullane, the popular chief engineer of the State Capitol, is the business manager of the growing Irish band.

Division 15, of Milford, Mass., celebrated its first anniversary in C. T. A.

## EMBLEM CONTEST!

Who Is the Most Popular Hibernian?

Two handsome Emblems of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be awarded by the Kentucky Irish American to the members receiving the highest number of votes; these coupons only to be used for ballots.

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A. O. H.

DIVISION 1

Meets on the Second and Fourth Tuesday Evenings of Each Month.

President—Edward Clancy.

Vice President—Thomas Nolan.

Recording Secretary—L. D. Ferrada.

Financial Secretary—Peter Cusick, 132 Twentieth street.

Treasurer—John Mulloy.

DIVISION 2

Meets on the Second and Fourth Thursday Evenings of Each Month.

President—William T. Meehan.

Vice President—Thomas Canfield.

Recording Secretary—J. Charles Obst.

Financial Secretary—John T. Keany, 1335 Rogers street.

Treasurer—Owen Keiren.

DIVISION 3

Meets on the First and Third Wednesday Evenings of Each Month.

President—Joseph P. Taylor.

Vice President—Phil Cavanaugh.

Recording Secretary—John Cavanaugh.

Financial Secretary—N. J. Sheridan, 2018 Lytle street.

Treasurer—D. J. Coleman.

DIVISION 4

Meets on the Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings of Each Month.

President—John H. Hennessy.

Vice President—Thomas Lynch.

Recording Secretary—Thomas J. Kelly.

Financial Secretary—George Flahiff, 420 East Gray street.

Treasurer—Harry Brady.

DIVISION 6

Meets on the First and Third Tuesday Evenings of Each Month.

President—William J. McCarthy.

Vice President—John J. Lannan.

Recording Secretary—J. E. Yenier.

Financial Secretary—D. J. Tierney, 1328 Grayson street.

Treasurer—George A. Daniel.

Hall. President Martin J. Buckley welcomed the guests. The division has had a growth unequalled by any Milford society and at present has ninety-five members. It now has five rooms in the Rafferty block. The division is sound financially and is rapidly increasing its membership.

The third annual ball of Division 34 took place on February 8 in Paul Revere Hall, and was as enjoyable as it was successful. Peter Murphy, the President, and Miss Agnes Murphy led the march. Then came Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, the able Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Miss Margaret Moon-ey. The prominent guests included Nathaniel Robinson, who represented the Mayor and the officers of the Suffolk County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Division 12 had its tenth annual ball in Union Park Hall, Boston. It was a most successful affair, and the various committees which had charge of the details have reason to be satisfied with their good work. After a concert had been rendered the march was started, Patrick Griffin, the President, and Miss Ella McArdle, leading it. The hall was decorated with Irish and American colors, intermingled with such phrases as "Eriu Go Bragh," "Heroes of '98" and "Remember Wexford."

The grand ball given by the A. O. H. in the new Hibernian Hall on the occasion of the opening of the new building was a social and financial success. The attendance was very large and the dancers enjoyed themselves to the utmost. A palatable luncheon was served at Barry's restaurant. The spacious hall is the finest in Anaconda, Mon. The meeting room for the societies is large, handsomely carpeted and furnished throughout. A splendid upright piano is furnished for the use of all members and visiting friends. A special feature of the interior of the building is a marble tablet set in the wall at the second floor entrance, on which is engraved the following: "Erected 1899. Building committee: William Kelleher, Chairman; Owen O'Neill, Treasurer; M. McDavitt, Hugh Daly, T. J. McCarthy, James Byrne."

Never forget that the very nearest approach to perfect domestic happiness on earth is the cultivation, on both sides, of absolute unselfishness.—[Philadelphia Record.]

**St. Patrick's Day**

LECTURE

BY THE

**REV. P. M. J. ROCK**

OF LOUISVILLE.

Under the Auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians,

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**KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN**



## IRELAND.

## Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Culled From Exchanges.

A course of Gilchrist lectures was given in Wexford during this month under the auspices of the Wexford Lecture Association.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas J. Byrne, Rossmakea, Dundalk, to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Louth.

At the meeting of the Dungarvan Urban Council, James Hayes presiding, a resolution in favor of home rule was passed. Thomas Power was selected to represent Dungarvan on the County Council.

A large meeting was held in the chapel yard, Ennistymon, to select proper candidates to represent the district in the County Council. J. J. Daly, Solicitor, and Mr. O'Dwyer were put forward as candidates.

Herbert Robertson, of Huntingdon Castle, Clongal, County Carlow, has been sworn in as High Sheriff, and Robert Sharp, Killybegney, Bagnalstown, as Sub-Sheriff. H. B. Fitzgerald, Dublin, has been appointed Returning Officer.

St. George Caulfield, of Donamon Castle, Roscommon, was sworn in as High Sheriff of the County of Roscommon before W. St. Lawrence Barré, Commissioner of Oaths, Roscommon. Mr. Caulfield has appointed P. Burrows Shiel Under Sheriff.

The funeral of Mr. William J. Sheridan, solicitor, Castlebar, took place on last Saturday. Deep sympathy with his young wife and his respected father, Mr. Joseph Sheridan, Spencer Park, Castlebar, has been expressed by people of all classes in the County Mayo.

Thomas H. Cleve, of Limerick, has been appointed High Sheriff of the city by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Cleve was, with A. W. Shaw and W. Stokes, nominated for the position by the new Urban Borough Council. Mr. Shaw, as already stated, was offered and accepted the Shrievalty of the county.

John Perry Smith, a dentist, was charged at the Belfast Recorder's Court with defrauding the Belfast & Northern Counties Railway Company of £60, he having represented to the company that he was the husband of a woman named Elizabeth Assworth, who received injuries at Larne in July last. The jury disagreed. The case will come on again at the spring assizes.

William Calderwood was charged at the Belfast Custody Court with attempting to commit suicide at his residence in Boundary street, Belfast, on Tuesday night. Calderwood's brother and other persons prevented him from cutting his throat with a razor, and subsequently he made an effort to swallow pins and boot-laces. Dr. Torrens, who examined the prisoner, stated the man was insane, and he was committed to the district asylum.

One of the latest victims of the recent hard weather is W. Delany, of Dunmore, Navan, a well-known and popular sportsman, who broke his collar-bone badly with the Meath hounds the other day. Another member of the same hunt, Killrory, who is an exceptionally good and enthusiastic rider, was seriously hurt some time ago—his injuries including concussion of the brain—but is now on the road to recovery.

A large and representative meeting was held in the court-house, Philipstown, for the purpose of opposing the bill introduced into Parliament by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company authorizing the purchase of the above line unless clauses be inserted hindering the latter company to build the extension from Mountmellick to Mullingar via Philipstown, and which was sanctioned by Parliament in 1896.

The two-day fair at Galway was held on the first Monday and Tuesday of this month. Monday's fair was exclusively devoted to the sale of pigs, of which a large number were sold at high prices. Though large the number in market the supply fell short of the demand, and before 10 o'clock in the morning not a single animal remained unsold. The cattle fair was poorly supplied with horned stock, but there was a large supply of sheep, some of them being of a superior class. Inferior classes were not in much demand.

The report of the Limerick Free Library for the year 1898 showed that the number of borrowers of books and readers of papers and periodicals have very largely increased as compared with the figures on the report for the previous year. Owing to the increased accommodation required, the committee find the present house altogether unsuitable, and they express confidence that the new Borough Council will, in the interests of education, take steps to secure for the committee premises better suited for the uses of a public library than the house at present occupied.

At Newbliss Petty Sessions Mr. Neiley, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, prosecuted John Crawford, Drumblain, scutellin owner, for offenses against the act. The case for the prosecution was that when the inspector visited the defendant's mill on January 11 he found a water wheel not sufficiently fenced, so as to be dangerous. In the second case it was alleged that the defendant had in his employment in the mill a young lad named Samuel Richie under sixteen years of age for more than seven days without having obtained a certificate from the augeon of the district. The inspector said he only asked for a nominal fine.

Dr. Thompson, Omagh, the defeated candidate in the recent contest for the Parliamentary representation of North Fermanagh, has intimated through his solicitor, King Honston, Omagh, that he is about to serve a writ for libel on Chas. F. Falls, solicitor for Mr. Archdale, the Unionist candidate, who was returned. The chief matter complained of is a speech made by Falls at Derrygonnelly on October 24, in which he is reported to have intimated that during the fauions

Maguire trial Dr. Thompson, instead of confining himself to expert medical evidence, exerted himself as an advocate for the accused in order to gain Nationalist sympathy.

Many a visitor to Mrs. Hunter's beautifully situated hotel at Woodenhedge, County Wicklow, will be sorry to hear of the death of her son, Mr. John Hunter, who was so well known for his genial manner and pleasant ways. Although a confirmed invalid for many years and unable to move about unless in his bath chair, he had a happy disposition that never succumbed to pain or trouble. A charming conversationalist and a deep reader, Mr. Hunter made many a guest feel regret when the day for "good-by" came round. Days spent in the exquisite valley in County Wicklow are associated with the homely comforts of this hotel, and call up memories of the kindly voice that now is hushed.

On Wednesday morning in the church attached to the Convent of St. Louis, Monaghan, three young ladies were solemnly professed as nuns. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Lord Bishop of Clogher, assisted by the Rev. P. McDonnell and the Rev. P. J. Lynch, celebrated mass, after which the solemn vows were made. The music of the mass was beautifully sung by the convent choir. The three young ladies who were professed were Miss Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter of Thomas Smith, of Monaghan; Maggie McLorinan, third daughter of Charles McLorinan, Belfast, and Lizzie Ledwith, third daughter of Matthew Ledwith, late of Empor, County Westmeath.

At a large meeting of the Balliboro' Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that to avoid complications which would arise they had decided to issue a sealed order constituting the electoral divisions of Crosshaue, Killynere, Mullagh and Termon into one dispensary district. Mullagh division has been in Moynalty district; Crosshaue was a branch district of Killynere; Mullagh was included in the Balliboro' district and Termon was a small district under Dr. Clark, Ballyjamesduff. A resolution was passed objecting to the establishment of the proposed district, as the guardians considered that the interests of the poor would be better attended to under the existing state of affairs.

Recently the entire premises known as the Soldiers' Home and the Sailors' Rest, on the beach, Queenstown, as well as the boot and shoe establishment of Messrs. Tyler, who occupy a portion of the buildings on the ground floor, were completely destroyed by fire. There was, however, no loss of life, though there were twenty-seven or twenty-eight persons sleeping in the Sailors' Home at the time. One soldier, while endeavoring to escape from the premises, jumped or fell into the yard and received a very serious wound on the head, and it is feared his legs are broken. He was conveyed to the military hospital. The spacious premises were built about eight or nine years ago by Thomas O'Reilly, and a considerable sum was expended in their erection. There were also extensive premises in the rear.

At a large and influential meeting of the Dublin Wexfordmen's Association P. S. Lawlor presided and dwelt on the many benefits to be derived from the local government act, expressing a hope that the voice of labor would now be effectively heard throughout the country. He also emphasized the necessity of liberating the prisoners incarcerated in British dungeons. T. Foley said a peace crusade had been started, and the first step that should be taken in connection with such a movement was to unbar the prison doors and liberate the Irish political prisoners convicted by packed juries on the evidence of informers. He referred to the treatment of Fitzharris, which he characterized as the most barbarous that had ever disgraced the history of mankind. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the tyrannical treatment of the Irish political prisoners was recognized far and wide, and the demand for their release would be made wherever the Celt had found a home. Mr. Lawlor proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. O'Neill and carried unanimously: "That we, the representatives of the exiled Wexfordmen of Dublin beg to congratulate the people of our county on their excellent choice for their Council Boards of kind and sterling Nationalists, and especially the people of the town of Wexford for securing as their representatives such tried and worthy Gaels as Alderman Cosgrove and Councillor E. O'Connor, E. O'Neill and J. J. Stafford, and, further, we beg to congratulate Mayor Ryan on his re-election to the chair for the second time, and we earnestly wish them every success in carrying out their projects for the future good and welfare of our distressed country."

## TEMPLE THEATER.

The Temple Theater next week gives the public an entirely new play, "Two Nights in Rome." It deals with one Gerald Massey, who is the younger son of an English baronet. He loves Evelyn Aubrey, but writes to her telling her of his poverty, and asks her to become his wife. Shortly after sending her the letter he is taken sick, and is nursed back to life by a Corsican girl, who in order to win him intercepts the letter from Evelyn accepting him. The Corsican marries him, believing her former husband to be dead. He traces her by means of the perfume of violets, her favorite flower, and warns her by letter of the vendetta he has sworn which causes her to depart, leaving evidence of having committed suicide. Gerald and Evelyn then marry. His older brother then dies, which makes him Sir Gerald Clinton, an heir to a large estate. Years go by and by accident the Corsican woman learns of Gerald's wealth and position, and to be revenged destroys a painting, letting suspicion fall on Gerald's wife. Her Corsican husband keeps his oath of vendetta, and she is rendered powerless.

Never make a remark at the expense of the other—it is meanness.

## WASHINGTON.

## Sayings and Maxims of the Father of Our Country Applicable to the Present.

The aggregate happiness of society, which is best promoted by the practice of a virtuous policy, is or ought to be the end of all government.

My politics are plain and simple. I think that every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happy, provided it infracts no right or is not dangerous to others, and that no governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another except for the security of what is due to themselves.

Republicanism is not the phantom of a deluded imagination. On the contrary, laws under no form of government are better supported, liberty and property secured or happiness more effectually dispensed to mankind.

Liberty when it begins to take root is a plant of rapid growth.

Great Britain thought she was only to hold up the rod and all would be hushed.

I think the Parliament of Great Britain has no more right to put their hands into my pocket without my consent than I have to put my hands into yours.

Our cause is noble. It is the cause of mankind, and the danger to it is to be apprehended from ourselves. Shall we slumber and sleep while we should be punishing those miscreants who have brought these troubles upon us?

I think our political system can be compared to the mechanism of a clock, and we should derive a lesson from it, for it answers no good purpose to keep the smaller wheels in order if the greater one, which is the support and prime mover of the whole, is neglected.

As there can be no harm in a pious wish for the good of one's country, I shall offer it as mine that each State would not only choose but absolutely compel their ablest men to attend Congress, and that they would instruct them to go into a thorough investigation of the causes that have produced so many disagreeable effects.

The foundation of a great empire is laid, and I please myself with the persuasion that Providence will not leave its work imperfect.

The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.

The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

The Constitution is a guide which I never can abandon.

Such, for wise purposes it is presumed, is the turbulence of human passions in party disputes, when victory more than truth is the palm contended for, that "the post of honor is a private station."

Of two men equally well affected to the true interests of their country, of equal abilities and equally disposed to lend their support, it is the part of prudence to give preference to him against whom the least clamor can be excited.

In all important matters deliberate maturely, but execute promptly and vigorously.

It should be the policy of united America to administer to the wants of other nations without being engaged in their quarrels, and it is not in the ability of the proudest and most polite people on earth to prevent us from becoming a great, a respectable and a commercial nation if we shall continue united and faithful to ourselves.

I hope some day we shall become a storehouse and granary for the world.

There is nothing which will so soon produce a speedy and honorable peace as a state of preparation for war, and we must do this or lay our account to patch up an inglorious peace after all the toil, blood and treasure we have spent.

Separated as we are by a world of water from other nations, if we are wise we shall surely avoid being drawn into the labyrinth of their politics and involved in their destructive wars.

It is among nations as with individuals—the party taking advantage of the distresses of another will lose infinitely more, in the opinion of mankind and in consequent events, than it will gain by the stroke of the moment.

Candor is not a more conspicuous trait in the character of governments than it is of individuals.

The dispensation of justice belongs to the civil magistrate, and let it ever be our pride and our glory to leave the sacred deposits there inviolate.

The life of the husbandman is of all others the most delightful. It is honorable, it is amusing and, with judicious management, it is profitable.

For the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefit of commerce will supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest.

Commerce and industry are the best minis of a nation.

However unimportant America may be considered at present, and however Britain may despise her trade, there will assuredly come a day when this country will have some weight in the scale of empires.

Be cool but determined. Do not fire at a distance, but wait for orders from your officers.

The virtue, spirit and union in the provinces leave them nothing to fear but the want of ammunition.

Three things prompt men to regular discharge of their duty in time of action—natural bravery, hope of reward and fear of punishment.

When we assumed the soldier we did not lay aside the citizen. We shall most surely rejoice with you in that happy hour when the establishment of American liberty upon the most firm and solid foundations shall enable us to return to

## St. Patrick's Day

Will Be Celebrated By the

## ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS,

AT THEIR HALL,

## Friday Even., March 17.

The members of the various Divisions are requested to attend the meetings preceeding March 17, that they may obtain complimentary tickets for themselves and their friends to the

## Grand Celebration

to be held on the above date. These tickets can only be procured from the officers, without which none will be admitted.

The programme of exercises will be announced in another issue of this paper.

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My first wish would be that my military family should consider themselves as a band of brothers—ready and willing to die for each other.

I require no guard but the affections of the people.

**AVENUE THEATER.**

The champion of the world, Robert Fitzsimmons, and his big, first-class vaudeville company comes to the Avenue next week under the personal direction of Martin Julian. The champion will punch the bag and spar three exciting rounds with his sparring partner, "Yank" Kenney. The whole entertainment is clean and refined, and composed of thirty celebrated stars, all secured from the very latest vaudeville theaters in New York city. This company will draw large houses.

## PASSION PLAY PICTURES.

The cinematograph exhibition of the Passion Play pictures at St. Louis Bertrand's church last Monday evening was quite a success—financially to the promoters and instructively to the audience. Two of the pictures which deserve special mention are the one in which "Christ is Taken From the Cross" and the other in which "Christ Brings the Dead Lazarus Back to Life." In this picture a person in the audience is sure to imagine that he or she can hear the noise the tombstone makes in striking the floor as it rolls off of the grave. Father Logan is to be congratulated in his enterprise in securing the pictures for his church. The performance surely merits a repetition at some future time.

Never let any fault you have committed go by until you have frankly confessed it and asked forgiveness.

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